

commitment to education, uses a combination of a state's effort to fund education and a state's willingness to more equitably distribute resources among a state's economically diverse school districts. As I have noted, Utah allocates a significant amount of state revenue to education, demonstrating our state's effort. Utah also has in place an "equity program" for assisting schools with smaller tax bases. Nationally, we ought to be encouraging states to make such effort, and we ought to be rewarding states that do. This is an important program that deserves a consistent funding stream, and I will be addressing this issue in the context of the reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

In the area of higher education, this Budget Resolution rejects the administration's proposal to require guaranty agencies, which finance guaranteed student loans (GSLs), to pay accelerated and increased funds from their federal reserves. This would be especially devastating to Utah's Higher Education Assistance Authority (UHEAA). Utah has one of the lowest average incomes in the nation; and, therefore, Utah students who are not reliant on their parents for financial assistance rely instead on assistance from UHEAA.

During past assessments, because UHEAA had maintained one of highest guarantee program reserves ratios, Utah had to return one of the highest percentages of current reserves to the federal government. Under the administration's proposal, these cuts would have been deepened, and I am grateful to the Budget committee for rejecting them.

In closing, I would like to commend the tireless hard work of the Chairman of the Budget Committee, Senator DOMENICI. His dedication to sound fiscal policy and appropriate spending priorities are laudable. I also thank the Senate leadership for their efforts on moving this process along. I look forward to the enactment of this Budget Resolution. I thank the chair and yield the floor.

#### PASSAGE OF S. 376 "ORBIT"

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, I rise today to support the conference report on satellite reform. As a co-sponsor of the original bill, I believe this bipartisan legislation will encourage more competition in the satellite communications market. This will benefit American consumers and workers. It will also make America more competitive in the global satellite market.

The Open-market Reorganization for the Betterment of International Telecommunications Act (ORBIT bill) will benefit our nation in a number of ways. First, the bill allows Lockheed Martin to acquire 100% of COMSAT Corporation by removing a number of old and outdated regulatory barriers. This is great news for these two outstanding

Maryland companies and their employees. The merger will encourage growth and economic competition in one of the most dynamic sectors of our economy—the global satellite market. It means jobs today and jobs tomorrow—both in Maryland and throughout our nation. I look forward to Lockheed Martin and COMSAT completing their merger without any further delay.

Second, this legislation encourages the privatization of INTELSAT, an inter-governmental organization, by including the leverage necessary to ensure that INTELSAT's privatization will conclude in a timely and pro-competitive manner.

Third, the conference agreement also reaffirms the ability of carriers to obtain Level III direct access. Level III direct access allows customers to enter into contractual agreements with INTELSAT to order, receive and pay for INTELSAT space segment capacity at the same rate that INTELSAT charges its signatories. This means that users of INTELSAT services will be able to purchase services directly from INTELSAT without going through COMSAT.

Fourth, the bill does not remove the current prohibition on Level IV direct access until after INTELSAT privatizes. Allowing Level IV access before privatization would have unfairly and unjustly permitted COMSAT's competitors to buy all of COMSAT's investment in INTELSAT below market value which would have weakened the value of this international asset. This would have significantly diminished the value of the Lockheed-COMSAT transaction.

I commend my colleagues on both sides of the aisle in the Senate and in the House for passing S. 376 and commend the President for signing this important legislation into law.

#### ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, April 24 marks the 85th anniversary of the beginning of one of the most tragic events in history, the Armenian Genocide. In 1915, the Ottoman Turkish Government embarked on a brutal policy of ethnic extermination. Over the next eight years, 1.5 million Armenians were killed, and more than half a million were forced from their homeland into exile.

In the years since then, the Armenian diaspora has thrived in the United States and in many other countries, bringing extraordinary vitality and achievement to communities across America and throughout the world. The Armenian Assembly of America, the Armenian National Committee of America, and other distinguished groups deserve great credit for their impressive work in maintaining the proud history and heritage of the Armenian people, and guaranteeing that the Armenian Genocide will never be forgotten.

One of the enduring achievements of the survivors of the Genocide and their

descendants has been to keep its tragic memory alive, in spite of continuing efforts by those who refuse to acknowledge the atrocities that took place. In Massachusetts, the curriculum of every public school now includes human rights and genocide, and the Armenian Genocide is part of that curriculum.

As this new century unfolds, it is time for all governments, political leaders and peoples everywhere to recognize the Armenian Genocide. These annual commemorations are an effective way to pay tribute to the courage and suffering and triumph of the Armenian people, and to ensure that such atrocities will never happen again to any people on earth.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, each year on April 24, we pause to remember the tragedy of the Armenian genocide. On that date in 1915, more than two hundred Armenian religious, political, and intellectual leaders were arrested in Constantinople (now Istanbul) and killed, marking the beginning of an organized campaign to eliminate the Armenian presence from the Ottoman Empire. This brutal campaign would result in the massacre of a million and a half Armenian men, women, and children.

Thousands of Armenians were subjected to torture, deportation, slavery, and murder. More than five hundred thousand were removed from their homes and sent on forced death marches through the deserts of Syria. This dark time is among the saddest chapters in human history.

But Armenians are strong people, and their dream of freedom did not die. More than seventy years after the genocide, the new Republic of Armenia was born as the Soviet Union crumbled. Today, we pay tribute to the courage and strength of a people who would not know defeat.

Yet independence has not meant an end to their struggle. There are still those who question the reality of the Armenian slaughter, who have failed to recognize its very existence. We must not allow the horror of the Armenian genocide to be either dismissed or denied.

Genocide is the worst of all crimes against humanity. As we try to learn from the recent genocidal conflicts in Kosovo and Rwanda and prevent future atrocities, it is especially important to remember those who lost their lives in the first genocide of the twentieth century. We must never forget the victims of the Armenian genocide.

#### A MODERN DAY TRAGEDY

Mr. MACK. Mr. President, I come to the floor of the Senate today to tell a story—a modern day tragedy about a mother, Elizabeth, who so loved her son, Elian, that she tried to bring him to the shores of the United States of America from Cuba—to the shores of freedom. Had she succeeded, she would have joined her family members already in the United States: her cousin

who arrived only last year; her son's great uncle and his family who have been in the United States for many years; and another cousin who has been here for over fifteen years. She would have been reunited with many other relatives who must today remain anonymous for fear of retribution by Castro against those still trapped in Cuba. Instead, she met with tragedy in the Florida straits. Elizabeth died. Her five-year-old son survived.

Let me be a little more specific. On November 21, 1999, a group of 14 Cuban citizens boarded a boat bound for the United States and the shores of freedom. The motor failed shortly after departing and the group was forced to return to Cuba. Think of the anxiety at this moment, having to return after risking everything. The anticipation. The disappointment. The fear.

When the boat returned to Cuba, one of the other female passengers, Arianne Horta, placed her young daughter back on the shore of Cuba. She then wanted to make sure that Elizabeth was positive in her decision to take Elian. And despite the fact that Elian had a father in Cuba, Elizabeth brought her son back on the boat to set sail for the second time that night—seeking freedom on the shores of America.

If you are interested in what Elian's mother really wanted, think about the act of choosing to keep her son on the boat, while Arianne took her child off the boat. This is as clear a message as a mother can send that she wanted freedom for her child. She wanted freedom despite the risks involved, despite a failed attempt to flee hours earlier, and despite the fact that the father remained in Cuba.

Think about that moment of choice for Elizabeth—put my son on the beach and he can live with his father, or keep him with me so we could have the hope of freedom. It is clear to me that she valued freedom above everything. Now think—if that was you, and you died, would you want the child returned to Cuba?

Think of yourself in Nazi Germany. A mother successfully smuggles a child out, but dies in the process at the hands of the Nazis. The father, probably under duress, demands the return of his child. Would we contemplate returning him? Would we return a child under the same circumstances to Saddam Hussein's Iraq? If a mother and child were scaling the Berlin wall and the mother was shot, but the child was pushed over—would we send the child back? Absolutely not.

On the night of November 21, this group of Cuban nationals repaired their boat and set sail a second time. On the following night, the boat capsized. The survivors clung to anything that would float and hung on for dear life. After a day struggling for her life, Elizabeth died. But before she passed on, she told a fellow passenger who did survive, Nivaldo Fernandez, to make sure that Elian touches land, to make sure he touches dry land.

As many of my colleagues know well, if a Cuban refugee reaches American soil they will not be sent back to Cuba. Every Cuban knows that reaching "dry land" means they will be free from Castro's iron fist. Elizabeth's dying wish was for her Elian to reach dry land. There can be no doubt about what she wanted for her son.

Mr. President, I come to the floor today with great disappointment—disappointment in this Administration and disappointment in the Attorney General. Elian Gonzalez's mother's death will be in vain and this little boy's struggle for freedom, his struggle to live in America, simply is being dismissed if the boy's best interests and the family's legal rights are not considered.

Many will say that this is a simple decision, the INS and the Department of Justice should merely reunite a father with the son he loves. I think all of us recognize the intense and profound bond between parent and child. It is to be respected and cherished. It is a natural instinct to want to reunite parent and child. But these are by no means ordinary circumstances. I ask the American people to look beyond the headlines, to understand the intense pressure this father is under. It is unlike anything you or I will ever experience in a free America. I have no doubt the father loves his little boy. But how many of us have stopped and thought about why this father did not come to his son the day he was found, exhausted and dehydrated having survived a treacherous trip at sea. Consider why he has not come for almost 5 months to support his son, hug his son, comfort his son. Again, I would suspect it is not out of lack of concern for his boy. I would suspect it is because Castro would not let him.

Is it possible the father wants the boy to remain with his family in Miami and live in freedom? My understanding is that the father knew Elian and his mother were coming to this country and even told other family members that he would get to America if he "had to do so in a bowl."

I can't imagine anyone disagrees with the notion that Castro controls the father's words and actions through duress—through intimidation. The fact is that none of us knows the true wishes of this father. Castro has used this father and son to manipulate both Cuba and the United States.

Today, the United States is not about to reunite a boy and his father, instead we are about to reunite a child and his dictator. And we are doing so against his mother's wishes. We may be doing so against his father's wishes, as well.

Last week, a spokesman of the Cuban embassy stated "Elian Gonzalez is a possession of the Cuban Government." In Castro's Cuba, the state always has the last word in how a child is raised—it does not matter if a parent disagrees. According to Cuban law, any parent who questions the regime or takes any action deemed to run con-

trary to the revolution's goals could be imprisoned or executed.

Let me quote a former Cuban Government official from a recent Washington Post op-ed.

Within Cuba, the return of Elian will not be seen as an act of justice by the U.S. government, but rather as yet another victory for the bully-boy tactics of Fidel Castro. This is why the dictator is trying to recover Elian—to convert him into a different kind of symbol—a symbol of the Revolution—even though for that to happen, Elian would have to renounce his mother, the family in Miami that took care of him and even in fact, his father, Juan Miguel. Because upon returning to Cuba, he will not belong to his family. He will be another son of the Revolution.

If Cuba were a free country, this situation would have been easily resolved. But Cuba is not free, it is a police state. In fact, Article 8 of Cuba's Code for Children and Youth states: "Society and the State work for the efficient protection of youths against all influences contrary to their communist formation."

Make no mistake, in Cuba, Elian will not have a normal childhood.

In Cuba, Elian will be allowed to live with his father until he is eleven; thereafter he will be sent to work in a farm-labor camp for 45 to 60 days per year.

In Cuba, Elian will face compulsory military service until he is 27.

In Cuba, Elian will be indoctrinated in the glories of "the revolution" and taught to regard any Cubans who reject Castroism—including his dead mother—as counterrevolutionaries and traitors.

In Cuba, Elian will be allowed to attend college only if his "political attitude and social conduct" satisfy the regime in Havana.

Returning Elian to Cuba means returning him to Fidel Castro. When I was a child, my parents had the last word in my upbringing. In Cuba, Castro's wishes carry the day—he can override any parent. Be assured Castro will begin his manipulation of Elian from the day of his return. I can see the images now—parades and banners, welcoming home the young defender of the "Communist Revolution." Elian may remain closer to Fidel than any other child may be forced to suffer. The boy may get better treatment as a result, but this will be only on the surface. This innocent child will be captive—a prisoner in his own homeland. The regime cannot afford for this boy to return to Cuba only to renounce Castro's ways. Elian will be treated, not as a child, but as an opportunity to exploit. His home, his education, his father's salary, everything, will be provided as Fidel dictates. The pathetic efforts of a desperate tyrant to legitimize his method of oppression will make Elian a test. My colleagues, he is a child. Instead of Fidel's cruelties, he needs compassion.

There is a reason Elian's mother and countless others have risked everything and have given their lives in the hope that their children will taste freedom. And while Elian's mother's voice

cannot be heard now, her actions were loud and clear.

I would not be so angry if we were truly reuniting a parent and child. But if we return Elian, the United States will be caving to the demands of the last tyrant in the Western Hemisphere and will be sending a six-year-old boy to a place that Human Rights Watch states has a "highly developed machinery of repression." And the United States will be doing this without providing basic civil rights to Elian—without permitting his legal options to play out.

Instead, our Government is short circuiting justice for political expediency and we will have to live with that. The outrage and fury I feel toward the administration, the Department of Justice and the INS for the manner in which they have handled the Elian Gonzalez case is overwhelming.

The United States is a Nation committed to the principles of freedom, justice, democracy and respect for human dignity. We are a nation built upon a rich diversity of heritage. We celebrate the uniqueness of our roots, family traditions and cultural experiences. And while this rich diversity is the strength of our great country, we, as Americans, share a common bond that is even stronger. That common bond is our precious freedom. Freedom to pursue our dreams, freedom to raise our children, freedom to speak our minds, and freedom from a government that dictates what we say, where we should live, and what we will become.

These principles strengthen our democracy, our nation. These principles are what continue to draw people to America's shores. Our democracy is designed to preserve and protect the rights of the weak and the strong. Our judicial system is designed to promote access to justice for all Americans. But what we have seen in the past several weeks from our own Justice Department in its' handling of the Elian Gonzalez case shakes the very foundation of our American principles.

Instead of defending these principles, this Administration has intimidated Elian's American family with the sheer weight, power, and force of the United States Government. This Administration has chosen to grind down this family's emotions and trample on the family's rights. In the process, the best interests of this boy have been undeniably neglected and his mother's wishes ignored. This Administration's treatment of a young child has evolved into an exercise of cruel and unusual punishment to preserve a pre-determined outcome and to placate an old and bitter dictator.

The United States is a free country. We have a Bill of Rights, a code of laws, and a separation of powers which guarantees no administration shall be able to sidestep the law. We are a country in which the judicial system should be permitted to work without presidential influence for political expediency—and certainly without bringing

the mighty weight and power of the government down on the weakest of all people—a child.

But, in the last four months, this administration, our United States Government, has overstepped its bounds. Mr. President, I am disillusioned by the present status of this struggle for freedom. Disillusioned that these calls to honor freedom have fallen on deaf ears. But, then I think of the Cuban parents who so loved their children that they sent them unaccompanied to the United States in the 1960's in what became known as "Operation Pedro Pan." Fourteen thousand and eighty-four children were sent away from the clutches of Castro by their loving parents to go to America to live in freedom. These parents willingly sent their children in order to escape Castro—in order to escape oppression. Many, if not most, of these children had no family in the United States. But they were sent to the United States with their parents wish for freedom—freedom at all costs.

We know Elian's mother sought freedom for her son—and she paid the ultimate price. We know many in Elian's family had already come to the United States; some recently, some long ago. But we have taken the sad, sad action of assuming a man whose very life and that of his family, depends upon the goodwill of a tyrant, has the ability to speak freely. What a tragedy that this man cannot speak openly and freely about his true desire. What a sad day in the history of the United States of America.

Our founding principle—our Declaration of Independence—declares, "we hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." We, the inheritors of this legacy, must not force people into tyranny.

I appeal to the President and the Attorney General to resolve this in such a manner that Elian's struggle and his mother's tragic death will not have been in vain. Perhaps we, the United States of America, will realize that if we don't, we are making a tragic mistake in the handling of this case. It is not too late, though, to do the right thing for this little boy. I call on the President of the United States and the Attorney General once again, to consider what is in the little boy's best interest.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I was listening to Senator MACK. And I really wish all Americans could hear his concerns and message because I don't think the message he is sending today is getting out to people. I really believe most people think this is just a technical issue, it is automatic, it is what ought to happen.

I think what the Senator from Florida shared with us indicates that this is not an ordinary situation. It is very extraordinary. Cuba is not an ordinary

country. It is a very extraordinary country, in the manner and in the ways the Senator from Florida described it, and more.

I thank him for coming here and asking the President and the Attorney General in a senatorial way—he made no threats, and there were no connotations in his voice. He clearly said, I ask that you consider the other side of this coin.

I thank him for that.

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I listened carefully to the Senator from Florida. But I am reminded, it is a pathetic thing. It is pathetic to see this child twisted and turned and seduced, if I may say—something that goes far beyond the capacity of a 6-year-old child to analyze and describe in appropriate terms.

But I say this: My sympathy goes out to the family in Miami that has been attached. But I also know this is a place where we often preach family values, family control, no interference by government, to remind everyone that this is a country of laws. If we subvert the law simply because there is pressure coming from one corner or another, what kind of message does it send to the millions of people who would crowd our shores and want to be here? It would say, well, we discriminate because we have louder voices in one place than we have in another.

Again, I think we have to remember that this country is founded on the principle of being a nation of laws, and one can challenge and go to court.

But to say, no, we are not going to obey the law, I don't think, frankly, does the cause of our country or the cause of this little boy, in the final analysis, any value.

Mr. MACK. Mr. President, there was an interest here, certainly. There are some who have discriminated against one group or another, who have not spoken out for one group and have spoken out for another.

In my career representing the State of Florida and the Senate, I have spoken out for every group looking for honest and fair treatment, whether they be Cuban, whether they be Nicaraguan, or whether they be Haitian. I have done that. I am proud that I have done that. Some of those positions have not been particularly popular in my State. But I have always taken that position.

Again, I think the right thing to do is to ask a very simple question: What is in the boy's best interest?

Mr. LAUTENBERG. In all due respect, I say this to my friend from Florida for whom I have a great deal of respect and admiration. Reunification of families is something we wrestle with here all the time—people pleading to allow a relative to join a family that has been here for years. And we say: No, the law doesn't permit it, the rules don't permit it. So we say: Sorry, we can't do that.

I get lots of pleas in my office—I am sure every Senator does—saying: Let

my mother come from country X, Y, or Z, or otherwise, and let us join together.

I say once again, if we forget we are a nation of laws, then all of us—the people in this room and the people throughout the country—ought to be bound by the same rules and the same laws. We cannot make the kind of exception that looks as if it is responding to particular pressure in a particular moment.

#### RESOLUTION ON METHAMPHETAMINE CLEAN UP FUNDS

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, today I rise in support of Senator GRASSLEY's Sense of the Senate Resolution urging President Clinton to see to it that the Department of Justice reprogramms \$10,000,000 in recovery funds within the Community Oriented Policing Service (COPS) so the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) can continue to reimburse state and local law enforcement officials in the proper removal and disposal of hazardous materials recovered from clandestine methamphetamine laboratories.

Mr. President, Wyoming is one of a number of states that has experienced an astronomic increase in methamphetamine production, trafficking and use. In fact, during fiscal year 1998, of all cases prosecuted by the U.S. Attorney's office in Wyoming, 45% were drug cases and of that nearly 75% were methamphetamine related.

When law enforcement officials bust a methamphetamine laboratory not only do they have to prosecute the individuals involved but they must also dispose of the highly toxic chemicals that were used to produce this illegal drug. It is estimated that it costs between \$3,000 and \$100,000 for the safe clean up of methamphetamine labs. It is very important to see to it that methamphetamine labs are properly handled because six pounds of toxic waste are produced for every pound of methamphetamine manufactured.

Wyoming's law enforcement officials rely exclusively on the funds that the DEA provides to state and local law enforcement officials for the clean up of methamphetamine labs. Because of this growing problem, the allocated funds the DEA uses to reimburse state and local law enforcement officials ran out last month. As a result, numerous towns and communities across the country are no longer able to rely on the DEA for much needed funding.

Mr. President, it is my hope that President Clinton will see to it that the Justice Department approves this reprogramming of funds so law enforcement officials across the country can continue to fight the growing problem of methamphetamine production.

#### NATIONAL ORGAN AND TISSUE DONOR AWARENESS WEEK

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I rise today to draw attention to the critical

issue of organ and tissue donation, particularly with the upcoming National Organ and Tissue Donor Awareness Week (April 16th-22nd) upon us. Although many of us will be back in our home states next week, we must remember to spread the word about the need for donation whenever we have the chance.

National Organ and Tissue Donor Awareness Week was first designated by Congress in 1983 and proclaimed by the President annually since then to raise awareness of the significant need for organ and tissue donation and to encourage all Americans to share their decision to donate with their families so their wishes can be honored. Last year, for example, the Transplant Recipients International Organization's Chicago chapter reached thousands of people through its donation displays at City Hall and other public buildings. In addition, many groups sponsored donor recognition ceremonies, remembrance services, and other events to honor the generous and caring individuals and families who have given the gift of life.

Today, nearly 70,000 men, women, and children are waiting for an organ transplant and the list is growing longer. Each day about 57 people are given the gift of life through the generosity of organ and tissue donations, but another 16 people on the waiting list die because the need for donations greatly exceeds the supply available. Additionally, the need for a more diverse donor pool, including a variety of racial and ethnic minorities, will also continue to grow in the coming years. All anyone needs to do is this: say yes to organ and tissue donation on a donor card or driver's license and discuss your decision with your family members so they know your wishes. Transplantation does save lives, but only if all of us help as we strive toward a fair, equitable and accountable system of organ and tissue donation and transplantation.

Last session, the Give Thanks, Give Life resolution that I sponsored with my distinguished colleagues, Senator FRIST, Senator DEWINE, Senator KENNEDY and Senator LEVIN and others was passed in the Senate. This legislation, which has the support of numerous national organ and tissue donation organizations, designates Thanksgiving of 2000 as a day for families to discuss organ and tissue donation with each other since the final decision to share the gift of life is almost always made by a loved one's family. This week, I also introduced the Comprehensive Immunosuppressive Drug Coverage for Transplant Patients Act of 2000, which sets up a new policy stating that all Medicare beneficiaries who have received a transplant and need immunosuppressive drugs to prevent rejection of their transplant will be covered for as long as anti-rejection drugs are needed.

There are many stories that touch the heart on this compelling issue, but I'll share just one. Kelly Therese

Nachreiner was a bright, artistic teenager in the class of 2002. At 16, she went with her mother, Mary, to get her temporary driver's license. At that time, Mary pointed out the donation question on the form for her license to Kelly, having no idea how her daughter would respond to this serious issue. Kelly quickly responded, "Well, of course, Mom, I mean if somebody can live after me . . . if I'm dead why does it matter? Why do I want to keep those organs? If I can save somebody else's life, why wouldn't I?" Just one month later, her unselfish decision would save the lives of three people after she died as the result of an automobile accident. Kelly not only saved those three lives, she also brought a spotlight to the issue of organ and tissue donation awareness, which can potentially save thousands more.

Mr. President, all of us would want to save somebody else's life if we could. Let us continue to work together throughout National Organ and Tissue Donor Awareness Week and beyond, to promote organ and tissue donation wherever we can.

#### ANNIVERSARY OF THE COLUMBINE HIGH SCHOOL TRAGEDY

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, next Thursday, April 20th, marks an important date in the hearts of the families of those killed inside Columbine High School, and for those who survived the horrible events on that infamous day one year ago. Indeed, this day is important for everyone whose lives were touched by those tragic events.

I can think of no greater burden for a parent than to have to bury one of his or her children. That burden is only magnified when a loved one is taken with such unimaginable and unspeakable violence.

A year is not enough time to heal the scars created on that day; not for the families of those taken, not for the children who were spared, not for the community of Littleton, Colorado, and not for our nation.

While the events of that fateful day shall always be with us, so too is the memory of those slain and the strength of spirit they and their families have given to all of us. Like the Columbine flower which returns every Spring from under the darkness of winter, so too has a sense of community blossomed in Littleton and throughout the State of Colorado in response to the horror of that day.

As a step toward healing, many groups, individuals, and entities from both Colorado and our nation have worked to honor those who have died and to memorialize their passing in an appropriate and meaningful manner.

It seems especially fitting that today I recognize with honor the parents and the families of those killed and wounded in the school that day who are working to raise money to replace the library at Columbine High School, the scene of much of the violence that occurred last April 20.